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ATLANTA—(UPI)—Wednesday, variable clouds. Temp. 74-80. Thursday, variable. Temp. 74-80. Friday, variable. Temp. 74-80. Saturday, variable. Temp. 74-80. Sunday, variable. Temp. 74-80.

NAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria 12 S. 54s 4.00
Belgium 20 S.F. 62.00
Denmark 2.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
France 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Germany 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Greece 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Italy 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Japan 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Netherlands 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Portugal 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Spain 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Sweden 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Switzerland 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Turkey 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
U.S. Military (EUR) 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.
Yugoslavia 1.50 D.M. 1.50 P.



TO ENGLAND—The royal family on the balcony of Buckingham Palace after their processional drive through London. From left: Prince Edward, Prince Andrew, Earl Mountbatten, Queen Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh, Capt. Mark Phillips and Princess Anne.

In Parade and at St. Paul's

British Celebrate Queen's Jubilee With Splendor and Love

By W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, June 7 (UPI)—In a city of 6 million people celebrating the silver jubilee of the Queen, Queen Elizabeth

the 66-year-old queen, whose 25th birthday is celebrated today, led the nation in a parade through the streets of London. She had been re in the magnificent coach, waving to man- dards like a modern Clio, accompanied by coach- troops and knights in silaz with gold, red

service, the Queen, in- ded among the onlook- ing to chat with more- of those who had- gons to catch a glimpse

at a luncheon in the Guildhall, she choked- as the lord mayor of- her steadfastness and- After a moment or- legendary self-discipline- and television to the- the Commonwealth.

As Shakespeare- I was 21, I pledged my- service of our people- to God's help to- that vow," the Queen

g a phrase from an- Antony and Cleopatra- added. "Although that- me in my salad days, as green in judgment, regret or retract one

as bells pealed in- of steeples, the Queen- consort, the Duke of- returned to Bucking- to appear on a bal- acknowledge the cheer- of more than a mil- of Britons and- that filled the oval in- to palace and stretched

along The Mall for more than half a mile to Trafalgar Square. When she disappeared from view, they chanted "we want the Queen" more insistently than ever, and she broke precedent by giving them an encore, returning for more smiles and more white-gloved waves.

It was the greatest outpouring of patriotic fervor seen since the Queen was crowned in 1953. So large were the crowds in London that Scotland Yard was unable to estimate the total number.

On coronation day, it had rained. But today, despite occasionally gloowering skies and a drop or two of rain during the procession, the showers held off until the royal family returned home.

Three carriage processions—one

for the Queen, one for Queen Elizabeth the queen mother, and one for other members of the royal house—made their way from the palace to St. Paul's. The parade was more than 800 yards long, and it took 35 minutes, at walking pace, to make the two-mile journey.

The Queen's section of the parade was headed by a troop of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and it included detachments from the Royal Horse Artillery plus the Prince of Wales, dressed in the scarlet tunic and tall black bearskin shako of the Welsh Guards, riding a black stallion.

But it was the state coach in which the Queen and her husband rode that galvanized the crowds. Drawn by eight gray

horses, with wheels almost as tall as the men walking alongside them, the coach had not been used since the coronation. It is so heavy that Ludgate Hill, leading to the cathedral, had to be sanded to give the horses better traction.

At Temple Bar in the Strand, the traditional boundary of the City of London, the coach stopped. The lord mayor, Sir Robin Gillet, resplendent in an ermine and velvet cloak, handed the Queen the pearl sword given to the City by Queen Elizabeth I. The Queen handed it back, having in the gesture of presentation been granted the freedom of the City.

Then on to St. Paul's, where a pageant of color and music

awaited, beginning with a fanfare played on eight silver trumpets.

The assembly was astonishing. The Beefeaters with their ruffed collars and pikes. The gentlemen-at-arms in brass helmets with white plumes, holding halberds in their right hands and swords in their left. The arch- bishop of Canterbury in his red-and-gold mitre. Lesser priests in red-and-white-and-blue cassocks that looked uncannily like Union Jacks.

The lord chamberlain and the speaker of the House of Commons, wearing long gray wigs and gold-and-black gowns with long trains, preceded by sergeants-at-arms carrying their maces. Aldermen and lord mayors in robes trimmed in sable.

Princess Anne, who is expecting what the British call "a jubilee baby," was in pale aqua. The queen mother in yellow. The duchess of Kent, in lime green. The 76-year-old Earl Mountbatten of Burma, his torso hidden behind a thicket of medals and sashes. Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, in his flowing black headpiece. The Sultan of Brunei, in purple. Lord Snowdon, the estranged husband of Princess Margaret, in gray morning dress, sitting in a fifth-row seat while the princess sat in the front row. In front of the entire congregation, beneath the 365-foot-high dome, decorated with Sir James Thornhill's frescoes of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Spain Reported Set to Exile All Jailed Basques

From Wire Dispatches
MADRID, June 7.—Spain is preparing to send all Basque political prisoners into exile tomorrow in a move to cool political tensions before the June 15 election, government sources said today.

Basque dissidents, demanding freedom for everyone jailed under the Franco-era political laws, said they would launch a "week of struggle" on Thursday unless the prisoners were freed.

Meanwhile Premier Adolfo Suarez met armed forces and police officials today to plan security for the election, the first free one since 1936.

A poll today showed that Mr. Suarez's party, the Democratic Center Union, and the opposition Socialists had drawn equal support in the campaign, with the Communists running in third place and increasing their strength.

Amin Said By Uganda To Leave For Britain

LONDON, June 7 (Reuters).—An aircraft supposedly bringing President Idi Amin of Uganda to an unwelcoming Britain remained elusive on the radar screens of Europe and Africa today.

Apart from a report that the Ugandan leader was approaching Dublin, there was no confirmed word on the whereabouts of the plane that the radio in Kampala said took off from Uganda early today.

Eurocontrol, the central air control authority in Western Europe, said the Ugandan leader's plane had never filed a flight plan.

A later broadcast by the radio quoted reliable sources as saying the President had arrived at his first destination, but it did not elaborate. However, it added that after stopping in an Arab country, he "is expected to sail to Britain either from France, West Germany or Northern Ireland."

The radio had earlier said President Amin would fly to Europe and travel on by sea to Britain to attend the Commonwealth summit conference, which opens in London tomorrow. The British government has made clear that the President would not be welcome at the talks.

Arab-Nation Stop

After a day of scanning the skies, word came in another Uganda broadcast that the President was expected to stop at an Arab country on his way to Britain.

The broadcast, 14 hours after the announced takeoff time, quoted sources close to Marshal Amin as



Marshal Idi Amin

saying: "He is expected to stop over in an Arab territory and should be in London either tomorrow or Thursday."

The Arab country was not named. One possibility was Libya, a country with which Uganda has good relations.

News that Marshal Amin might be arriving kept British officials on tenterhooks all day. Until last night they hoped that the Ugandan leader had changed his mind about coming.

Quite apart from the security problem and the moral issues involved, the British government has no wish to afford a platform at the Commonwealth conference for President Amin to deliver an anti-British tirade.

Early in the afternoon, Irish airport officials reported that the Amin aircraft was heading for Dublin.

The Irish government promptly ordered that the plane be denied landing permission except for emergency refueling. An official spokesman said later that the information about the President's approach came not from radio contact but from the Irish Embassy in Paris.

U.S. to Push Anew for Accord To Solve the Cyprus Division

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI).—The Carter administration is preparing "to make another push" to mediate a solution of the Cyprus division this summer, a high-ranking administration official said yesterday.

He said the United States has concluded that prospects were improving for settlement of the issues that led to invasions of Cyprus by Turkish forces in July and August, 1974.

Sunday's Turkish national election, which gave a commanding lead to the Republican People's party, also was taken as an encouraging sign, the official said, because it could give Turkey a government with a solid mandate after years of shaky coalitions.

Until now, he noted, U.S. mediators have thought that the Ankara coalition were too weak to negotiate changes in the situation in Cyprus, 36 per cent of which is occupied by Turkish troops.

Because of the new perceptions, Clark Clifford, President Carter's special representative on the Cyprus issue, will undertake a second mission soon, aimed at bringing Greece, Turkey and the Turkish and Greek communities of Cyprus closer together.

Mr. Clifford, a Washington lawyer who has held important government posts since World War II, went on a fact-finding trip to Greek, Turkish and Cypriot capitals in February in the hope of finding the foundation for a Cyprus settlement.

Last month, he conferred on the Cyprus problems with the Premiers of Greece and Turkey in London.

State Department officials said that Mr. Clifford was continuing to keep in touch with the governments of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus through their ambassadors in Washington.

The administration official said that the United States believed a compromise might be possible because during the last three months Turkish leaders have accepted the idea that Cyprus should be a single state with a new constitution guaranteeing the Turkish minority's rights, and because Archbishop Makarios the Cypriot President, also has indicated willingness to make concessions.

The U.S. View

The official described the administration's impression of settlement prospects this way: "The Greeks have indicated, in a variety of ways, that they are prepared for compromise. The Turks, in a variety of ways, have indicated they are prepared for a single state with the Turkish minority—that is, no partition and no northern Cyprus linked to Turkey. There have been signs the two sides are willing to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ecevit-Led Coalition Is Likely In Turkey

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, June 7 (UPI).—As the last votes were counted today from Sunday's national election, Turkey faced the prospect of four more years of coalition government.

Accordingly, Ankara could continue its rigid policy toward the Cyprus peace talks and could watch its relations with the United States deteriorate even further.

Turkish television reported that the final but unofficial returns gave the social democrats 213 seats, 13 short of a majority in the 450-seat parliament.

Known here as the Republican People's party, the leftists are almost certain to form the next government, and their leader, Bulent Ecevit, is the most likely choice for premier.

The final figures show that he will not have an easy time. In second place with 189 seats was the Justice party of Premier Suleyman Demirel, the conservative leader. The orthodox Moslem party, known as the National Salvationists, finished third with 24, while an ultranationalist faction, the National Action party, came next with 16.

The remaining eight seats went to two conservative splinter parties and four independents.

Bid to Small Parties

Mr. Ecevit's first move will be to woo the independents and the small parties. Then if several other deputies decide to switch parties or abstain from a vote of confidence he may be able to squeak through.

Analysts here believe, however, that a coalition may be necessary. The National Action party, led by Alpaslan Turkes, has enough seats, but that possibility is ruled out. Mr. Turkes, who gained 13 more seats than four years ago, heads a band of rightist commandos that has clashed repeatedly with leftist youths favorable to Mr. Ecevit, and at this point they are blood enemies.

The only alternative is the National Salvation party of Necmettin Erbakan, who served as deputy premier in both Ecevit and Demirel governments during the last four years. But he still holds the balance of power, even though his total number of seats has been halved.

Last Resort Choice

Mr. Ecevit will only go to the Salvationists as a last resort. Mr. Erbakan is considered an erratic and arrogant figure, and Mr. Ecevit needs his guns," according to a source. But Mr. Ecevit also has a deep thirst for power, and analysts believe that he would swallow his distaste if it were the price of success.

From the U.S. viewpoint, Mr. Erbakan's presence in the government would be the worst possible result. He is firmly opposed to any compromise on Cyprus. During the recent talks in Vienna he threatened to bring down the government if the Turkish side offered to return any territory to the Greek Cypriots.

Pakistan Lifting Martial Law; Opposition Talks Progress

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 7 (Reuters).—The Pakistani government and the opposition said today that martial law would be ended immediately in Lahore, Karachi and Hyderabad because the government's talks with the opposition had made progress toward a settlement of the political crisis.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto imposed martial law on the three cities on April 21 as opposition strikes and political violence threatened to bring down his government. The crisis began when the opposition disputed the March 7 election that re-elected Mr. Bhutto.

The end of martial law was not unexpected. The government has been embarrassed by a ruling of the Lahore High Court last week that martial law was illegal under the 1973 Constitution, which is in effect.

The Supreme Court yesterday began hearing a government appeal against the high court verdict.

A joint statement by the government and the opposition said the government had decided to end martial law because of the satisfactory progress made in talks with the nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance.

The statement indicated that the two sides were close to a basic agreement on one of two plans that were presented by the government yesterday to resolve the crisis and to end violence that

has resulted in between 250 and 400 deaths.

Although each side said little about the negotiations, informed sources said that both plans met the opposition's demand for new elections. One plan called for a new election in the near future with the same candidates who ran in the disputed March 7 election, the sources said. The other plan was for a new election in a few months.

The sources said the opposition no longer insisted that Mr. Bhutto resign. It would be satisfied as long as it got new elections reasonably soon with guarantees that the voting would be fair, the sources added. The government has agreed to allow the army and the judiciary to supervise the next election, according to the sources.

U.S. and Congo Agree To Resume Relations

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—The United States and the Congo have agreed in principle to resume diplomatic relations after a 15-year break, the State Department announced today.

Confirming reports yesterday from West Germany, State Department spokesman Rodding Carter 3d said that the agreement occurred during a meeting in Bonn between Congolese Foreign Minister Theophile Obenga and the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, William Schaefgen.

Begin, Named to Be Prime Minister, Asks Labor's Help

LONDON, June 7 (UPI).—Begin, the upset winner of the recent elections, was named today to be the next prime minister, called on the defeated right to help him resist

pressures on Israel to make concessions for a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Begin, 63, went to the ancient Jewish rite of a prayer for his who were slain by Nazis

id from the Fourth Offer the sacrifices of 1948, and put your trust

Mr. Begin had drunk (chayim) to life—with Ephraim Katzir, who d him to be the sixth minister of the 28-year-

Coalition Plea

ing that he will meet in Labor party leader Peres to try to persuade join a coalition, Mr. Be-

ave our differences of and we do not try to hem. There are very national issues which of us—resistance to a Palestinian state in and Samaria (Jordan's and the Gaza Strip, of withdrawal to the lines of June, 1967, and total rejection of any tion by the murderers-called Palestine Libera- rization in negotiation" die East settlement, aware that my first ap-

deal to the Labor party was rejected, yet I want to make another attempt because the political situation of our country is serious," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Katzir said of Mr. Begin: "I wish him success in forming a new government and in the actions of the government that will win the confidence of the parliament. May they be a benefit and blessing for the people and the state."

In the likely event that Labor chooses to go into the opposition, the Likud can combine with religious parties for a narrow majority of 61 to 63 seats in the 120-member Knesset.

But the support of the new Democratic Movement for Change could mean as many as 76 votes. The Likud and the DMC continued talks today, and another session was scheduled for Thursday.

Their differences center on issues of defense and foreign affairs, mainly the Likud's insistence on keeping all of the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

The DMC campaigned for returning captured Arab land in a peace settlement and also objected to Mr. Begin's naming Moshe Dayan to be his foreign minister. "The nomination has since been put off."

Brook that the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations either apologize or be fired.

Yesterday, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and today, before the House International Affairs Committee, Mr. Young explained that his remarks were not intended as personal attacks.

He told the House committee that his criticism could also apply to former Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, but only "in the context of why we might have neglected Africa" in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy.

Broad Definition

Mr. Young defined "racism," as he used it in the "Playboy" article, as "a kind of insensitivity to the problems of race and culture," adding that he thought it

was "a very unfortunate term." Later, he said he had used the term "racist" in a very broad sense and that it might apply to anyone. "As I use the term, I'm a racist," he told the Senate committee yesterday.

The ambassador said that he did not like to use the word but he did not find another word because everybody gets emotional. They don't pay attention to what I'm saying and they get hung up on the word."

Before going to the White House, Mr. Young said he would "rather be fired for doing what is right than to retire as a diplomat who never accomplished anything."

Later, he told reporters that he had not submitted his resignation, but added, "I'm not depending on my friendship (with

President Carter) to keep my job."

The ambassador said that most of his meetings with Mr. Carter dealt with Africa, upcoming UN business and Mrs. Carter's trip to Latin America.

Mr. Young said that the President had "mentioned he'd read part (of the Playboy interview) and he said in the context he understood what I was trying to say."

Asked if the President had given him further encouragement to continue speaking out, the ambassador replied, "I don't think he has to encourage it, but he didn't tell me to shut up, either."

Yesterday, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that Mr. Carter did not think that former Presidents Ford and Nixon were racists. "Certainly

not in the sense he would use that term."

However, Mr. Powell said, the President totally rejected Republican demands that Mr. Young either apologize or be fired.

Criticism of Mr. Young continued at the House Foreign Affairs Committee meeting this morning, with Rep. William Broomfield, R-Mich., leading the attack, charging that the ambassador had gravely insulted former President Ford and should apologize.

Rep. Broomfield said that he was glad that President Carter had disavowed Mr. Young's remarks, adding, "It isn't very healthy for bipartisan foreign policy."

The committee chairman, Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., also expressed "concern" about the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Young Says Carter 'Understood What I Was Trying to Say'

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI).—Andrew Young, under fire for calling former Presidents Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon racists, told reporters today, after a 30-minute meeting with President Carter, that the chief executive "understood what I was trying to say" and "didn't tell me to shut up."

The focus of Mr. Young's latest problems was a remark published in the July issue of Playboy magazine, referring to Mr. Ford and Mr. Nixon as "racists, not in the aggressive sense, but in that they had no understanding of the problems of colored peoples anywhere."

The comment brought a storm of criticism from Republicans, including a demand by the party's national chairman William Brock that the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations either apologize or be fired.

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Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip kneeling during services at St. Paul's Cathedral.

News Left to the Imagination Under Lebanese Censorship

By Marvyn Howe

BEIRUT, June 7 (NYT)—The other night there were rumors of fighting in the streets of the Christian eastern part of Beirut and of a bomb explosion in the Muslim western sector. They were only rumors, but many believed that something had happened that night because censorship bars press reports on such incidents as matters of security.

"We don't know what's happening and so we imagine the worst," a foreign businessman said, alluding to press censorship, which affects not only the local media but also foreign newspapers and magazines. They are carefully pruned before they are distributed here.

Before the 19-month civil war, the Lebanese press was considered the most informative and dynamic in the Middle East. What once reflected all facets of intricate Arab politics has now become generally uniform, even dull.

"Censorship is idiotic at times—there are no criteria," Pierre Eddé, publisher of the independent French-language daily L'Orient-Le Jour, remarked recently. "They think that if we don't talk about a problem, it will go away."

Lebanese press served as a forum and battleground for Arab rivalries. In the era of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, his country dominated the press here. Since then, there has been an often bitter struggle for influence among newspapers receiving regular subsidies from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Libya and Syria.

Censorship is administered directly by the national security agency. Its first director-general was Col. Antoine Dadah, who was known to favor radical rightist forces. Censorship was so strict under Col. Dadah that headlines were limited to three columns.

Since March, censorship has eased with the naming of a new director-general of security, lawyer Farouk Abihamra. His mission seems to be to uphold a united Lebanon, and so all extremism, right or left, has been banned. So has any talk of partition. The other day censors cut a reader's letter because it used the word partition.

U.S. to Push Cyprus Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

have the same thing, generally, one island and a document that puts the island together."

The official emphasized, however, that a solution "is not going to come soon," but only after negotiations. The United States, he added, had agreed getting into the substance of compromise concessions because such a venture "would not be helpful."

Asked to outline what the United States saw as elements of compromise, the official said that it would involve the return to their homes of "some" of the thousands of Greek Cypriot refugees displaced by the Turkish occupation. "But we can't qualify that," he said.

"It ends up with the Greeks giving the Turks more of a voice and more security on Cyprus," he said. Of the 650,000 population of Cyprus, 110,000 are Turks. About 125,000 of the Greek majority are considered refugees.

The U.S. interest, he said, not only was in calming a persistent trouble spot, but also in normalizing defense relationships with Turkey and Greece. Greece removed its armed forces from NATO as a result of the Cyprus crisis, and Turkey suspended activities of U.S. electronic intelligence bases in retaliation for a congressional cutoff of arms as a result of Cyprus invasions.

The Carter administration is hoping for a Cyprus solution that would pave the way for restoring both alliance and bilateral military relationships with Turkey and Greece. In their own ways, Athens and Ankara appear to hope for the same result.

38 Journalists Died
L'Orient-Le Jour is a Christian-owned newspaper published in the Muslim sector. Many members of the staff are Christians who had to move into hotels near the office because of the danger in crossing from one sector to the other. Edouard Saab, the editor in chief, was shot to death in a car a little over a year ago as he was crossing from the Christian to the Muslim zone.

The civil war took a toll of 38 lives of people associated with the newspaper business here, according to Riad Taha, president of the Lebanese Press Association. "They weren't killed for political reasons, but just for exercising their profession," he said.

The peace-seeking forces occupied L'Orient-Le Jour and several other newspapers from Dec. 19 last year to Jan. 6, and then censorship was imposed.

The foreign press was subject to direct prior censorship for only about three weeks. Foreign news agencies and correspondents threatened to leave Lebanon—and many did—if censorship remained. Lebanese bankers and businessmen told the government that if the foreign press left, there would be no way to bring back businessmen and bankers who fled the country during the war.

But, according to the authorities, censorship had to be maintained for the local press because the country needed a "cooling-off period." Politicians and some members of the government said the press was responsible for "fanning the civil war" and "importing foreign ideologies."

Before the civil war, the

India Congress Party Tries to Change Image

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, June 7 (NYT)—A recent front-page cartoon in the Times of India depicts the president of the Congress party on his knees, appealing to the average voter for support in the state assembly elections, which begin on Friday and end on Tuesday.

"I hope, sir, just because you were subjected to harassment, imprisonment, torture, etc., it doesn't mean you have lost faith in our party and its noble objectives," the party leader says, holding a manifesto that lists such goals as democracy, freedom and liberty.

The cartoon sums up the basic problem of the Congress party as it faces its first challenge since its defeat in the national parliamentary elections in March: The party and many of its candidates are still identified with the authoritarian emergency rule of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

"The people will remember that period, and they know who is responsible for it," said Prime Minister Morarji Desai at a recent election rally for the candidates of his Janata (people's) party. The Janata, five parties that formed a coalition earlier this year, is trying to win the assembly elections to be held in 10 of India's 22 states, to match its national-level victory.

In a move that the Congress party denounced as politically unethical, the Desai government dissolved the state legislatures, all still controlled by the Congress party, and ordered the new state elections, hoping to capitalize on a continuation of the Janata momentum. In nine of the 10 states that will be voting, the Hindi-speaking belt across northern India, the Congress party was routed in March, falling in some states to win a single seat in Parliament.

The Janata government argued that the overwhelming defeat had robbed the Congress party of the

moral right to govern at the state level, an argument that the Congress party dismissed as politically motivated sophistry.

Although Janata has had considerable difficulty piecing together its state tickets, with the old component parties bickering angrily about the distribution of candidacies, it is still generally favored over the Congress party. The Congress party is especially at a disadvantage because, for the first time in its recent history, it has no single dominant leader. It has been divided since Mrs. Gandhi—who says she is not campaigning this time—or her father, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. In its campaign, the Congress party is trying to remind the voters of past party leaders and appealing on the basis of its long and distinguished history, save for the last two years.

Campaign Theme
Here, in the words of a recent radio broadcast by Brahmananda Reddy, the new party president, is the theme of the campaign appeal: "The Indian Na-



HELPING HANDS—One of the Rhodesian Army's first 11 black officers, to be commissioned later this week, gets some assistance during a run of the obstacle course.

Italy Abortion Law Defeated By Surprise Vote of Senate

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, June 7 (NYT)—In a surprise decision, the Italian Senate today defeated an abortion bill generally regarded as one of the most liberal in Western Europe.

The legislation, previously passed by the Chamber of Deputies, was strongly opposed by the Vatican. Pope Paul VI repeatedly noted that the church viewed abortion as the killing of an unborn child.

The governing Christian Democrats, closely linked to the Catholic Church, managed to overcome a vigorous campaign by reformers and kill the bill by a two-vote margin in the 315-member Senate.

Kadar Arrives in Rome
ROME, June 7 (Reuters)—Hungarian Communist chief János Kadar arrived here today for a three-day visit, to include talks with Italian leaders and Pope Paul.

As approved in January by the Chamber of Deputies, the bill, in effect, would have allowed abortion on demand. It would have replaced present law which dates back to the Fascist era and which holds that abortion was a "crime against the race."

For years, the abortion issue has stirred Italy and its complex political life. The debate began in 1968, when it led to the fall of the government and forced national elections last June.

It is not yet possible to measure the political fallout from today's decision. Some politicians said that, undoubtedly, it would complicate the delicate negotiations now under way here between the Christian Democrats and the Communists and other opposition groups developing a joint program on a variety of pressing issues.

5 Frenchmen Held In Attack on Soldiers

PARIS, June 7 (AP)—Five men have been charged with murder and three with attempted murder in a weekend shooting attack that killed a striking picket and wounded two others, at a glass factory in Rheims, police said today.

Thousands of workers throughout France stopped work for five minutes today to protest the killing of picket Philippe Mathre, 37, who was the father of one child and whose wife is expecting another. One of the men accused of the murder and the three charged with attempted murder are members of a rival labor union, and the fifth suspect belongs to a small pro-Gaullist group of militants. The Gaullist group said today that it has suspended its membership.

Kidnappers Threaten To Kill Fiat Executive

PARIS, June 7 (Reuters)—A self-styled revolutionary group has threatened to execute a Fiat car company executive, kidnapped here in April, unless the Italian firm meets its demands, a Paris newspaper reported yesterday.

The daily Le Monde said that it had received the threat from the Committee for Revolutionary Socialist Unity. A communiqué from the group said that the head of Fiat in France, Luciano Revallo-Beaumont, would be executed after midnight on Friday.

Rhodesians Warn Zambia On Electric

Vow to Cut Power After Another Attack

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, (UPI)—An official warned that the government may cut electric power to Zambia if that state is the target of another attack like the end-of-the-barrage attack on Rhodesian lake resort of Kariba.

"Zambia still draws a considerable proportion of her power requirements from the hydro scheme on the Rhodesia at (Lake) Kariba, the very which she has so provocatively attacked," said Roger H. who as combined operations leader heads this country guerrilla campaign.

Expressing hope that Z. President Kenneth Kaunda restrain his troops from assaults on Rhodesians a sign residents. Mr. H. declared: "Such hostility only lead to an escalation conflict, which could in turn be harmful to Zambia's economy. Zambia uses Rhodesian power partly to keep its mines from flooding."

Mr. Hawkins also criticized United States and British condemning Rhodesia's anti-guerrilla forays into the high while maintaining a "deafening silence" about the end attack, which wrecked roof of an army barrack slightly injured two residents.

"The Rhodesian government now calls on the British American governments to state their sincerity by closing this latest Zambian Mr. Hawkins said in a statement distributed by the Info Ministry.

U.S. and Panama To Continue Talks in Capi

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—In a change of plans, the States and Panama have to resume Canal Zone negotiations later this week in Washington, the State Department said today.

Negotiations in Washington were recessed a week ago after an announcement at the time the talks would be resumed this weekend.

Officials said the heavy lifting of the U.S. negotiator Elsworth Barker and So-witz made it more costly for the talks to be resumed and the Panamanian side no objections.

They said the talks will be resumed tomorrow Thursday. It was reported that the two sides reached substantial agreement on the terms of a new pact, but they have a draft before the fall.

Angola Suspect 3 Local Panels

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—The executive committee of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has named three local panels to investigate the alleged murder of a British journalist following the coup of May 27, according to a Reuters report from the Angolan news agency.

The report quoted a spokesman of the political bureau of the party's central committee saying the action was taken because of the "passive" and sometimes the still collaboration shown by some of the committee members who attempted to keep the situation quiet.

The directive said the MPLA political bureau decided to appoint provisional commissions for the three provinces. They were to investigate and report to the MPLA central committee by September.

Forlani Leaves Belgrade

BELGRADE, June 7 (AP)—Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani left here after a two-day official visit, including a meeting with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito and talks on cooperation and major international issues with his Yugoslav counterpart, Milos Mitic.

100 Feared Drown

DACCIA, June 7 (UPI)—100 persons were feared to have drowned after a ferry sank yesterday in the Danube River about 25 miles from here.

Splendor and Affection Mark Queen's Jubilee Celebration

(Continued from Page 1)
scenes from the life of St. Paul, two gilt-and-red-velvet armchairs were set out for the Queen and the duke. Before them was a kneeling bench and

Curfew Is Lifted During Daytime In the Seychelles

VICTORIA, Seychelles, June 7 (UPI)—Prime Minister Albert René today partially lifted the "shoot-to-kill" curfew in a first step to return the islands to normalcy following a weekend coup.

The 34-hour curfew was raised between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. to allow the Seychelles' 60,000 population and 900 tourists to stock up on essential supplies and resume limited sightseeing.

The government radio ordered all shops to open and said that anyone refusing must be prepared to answer to the authorities. However, the government banned all sale of alcohol except in tourist hotels and members of the civil guard toured the island rebuking anyone selling spirits to local residents.

The situation on all 36 islands, scattered across 150,000 square miles of Indian Ocean, was calm. Aircraft schedules returned to normal and some tourists began to leave. However, government sources said Mr. René would not send a new delegation to the Commonwealth conference in London but would ask the Seychelles high commissioner in the British capital to act as his representative.

State of Emergency Is Ended in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Michael Manley has ended the state of emergency he declared a year ago after a wave of political and criminal violence on this Caribbean island. Mr. Manley left standing, however, the Suppression of Crimes Act, which gives police wide powers of search and arrest.

A government announcement said that Mr. Manley notified Gov.-Gen. Florizel Gaspar of the Cabinet's decision to end the emergency, under which more than 800 persons have been detained in special camps. In recent months, the government has released all but 17 of them.

Unesco Said to Back Curbs on News Media

OSLO, June 7 (Reuters)—Members of the International Press Institute today accused Unesco of promoting repressive media policies.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization came under fire for presenting last year, at its general conference in Nairobi, a Soviet-backed resolution that states should be responsible for the international activities of all news media under their jurisdiction. Western countries forced the resolution to be shelved. It is to be redrafted for Unesco's general conference next year.



TASSELLED CROWN—Head-born by Queen Elizabeth during yesterday's silver jubilee celebration.

Young Meets With Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

reference to Mr. Ford, who served over 20 years in the House. "Let me express my concern too," Mr. Young replied. "It was made in the context of how we neglected our African policy. It was not a comment on the character of the President."

Asked if the charge of racism could also be leveled at former Presidents Johnson and Kennedy, Mr. Young replied, "That's right," but quickly added, "But I'm not interested in dredging up the past."

Sen. Barry Goldwater joined the attacks on Mr. Young today. The Arizona Republican said Mr. Young is putting "both feet, both hands and his hat" in his mouth and never should have been appointed UN ambassador.

Sen. Goldwater also said, "I don't like anybody, black or white or brown, running around...telling the world how they're supposed to run their countries or the world. That's their business, not ours."

A Tass commentary said yesterday that the ambassador is allowed "innocent pranks" because he is not taken seriously in the United States. Last month, Mr. Young said the Russians are racist.

However, Mr. Young also had his defenders. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., told reporters: "For the most part, I like his openness and I think most of the American public likes the way he operates. Most members of Congress also like his openness."

Ambassador Young, almost from the day of his appointment, has drawn criticism for his outspoken comments.

In April, he apologized publicly for saying that Great Britain "invented racism." He also openly and forcefully lectured South African leaders on their apartheid policy, called the Soviet Union "the most racist country in the world," and remarked that racism in Sweden was just as prevalent as racism in Queens, New York.

Mr. Young has said that he has the President's support for what he is doing and told reporters today that Mr. Carter knew that any time he thinks Mr. Young is not doing his job "in the interest of the nation" he will hand in his resignation.

"He appreciated the job I'm doing—that I'm assigned to do," Mr. Young said. "I don't have any problems."

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Challenge to Regime

Gaullists Oppose Government European Parliament Bill

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 7 (UPI)—The Gaullist party announced tonight it would not support the government's bill calling for elections to the European Parliament, which is to be held in the National Assembly next week.

The surprise announcement was made by party leader Valéry Giscard d'Estaing after a party meeting today, when an anti-Gaullist challenge to the government's authority of the govern-

ment was launched. Giscard d'Estaing launched the idea for elections to the European Economic Community's chief of government, 1974. Since then, it has been a cornerstone of his policy.

He does not play around with sovereignty, Mr. Giscard said tonight. "This bill does not guarantee the necessary European and national decisions are needed."

Gaullist move calls into question two years of tedious maneuvering among the nine EEC states to agree to a common

text for the first elections, scheduled for next June.

The negotiations culminated 11 months ago when the nine chiefs of government reached a compromise that gave Britain, France, Italy and West Germany 41 seats each in the new 410-seat European body, with smaller representation for the community's smaller countries.

Since then, each of the other countries, excepting Britain, has continued down a relatively unobstructed path toward getting the agreement ratified in Parliament. But problems in Britain and France now make it doubtful that the election date can be kept.

The British Cabinet is deeply split over the direct-election issue, and Prime Minister James Callaghan is now expected to free Cabinet members to vote as they wish on the issue to prevent several ministers from resigning in opposition. The Times of London said last week that such a free vote on a government-committed bill would set a "remarkable constitutional precedent."

The Gaullist move today was a surprise since the party had indicated that, with the proper guarantees, it would support the government bill. Only former Prime Minister Michel Debré and the handful of ultra-Gaullists he leads had said they would oppose the bill.

Stand Reversed

It was only after the government indicated today that it would not accept Gaullist amendments to the internationally negotiated treaty that the Gaullists reversed their stand and said they would move to block the bill next week.

The main Gaullist fear is that a directly elected European Parliament would usurp powers of the French National Assembly. The Gaullists asked for guarantees against this, and the government bill added a provision essentially limiting the European Parliament's powers to what they are today. But this was not enough for the Gaullists.

Claude Labbé, party parliamentary leader, said tonight that the Gaullists would not bring down the government next week over the matter, and provoke new elections.

But if the government refuses to accept the Gaullist motion to put the bill aside, which it cannot do without losing more authority, then the bill would need support of the Socialist and Communist opposition to pass. The Socialists have long supported direct elections, and the Communists, in order to avoid a breach in the left on the vote, recently joined in supporting them.



THAT FIRM, FEMININE TOUCH—Sgt. Linda Minor going through a professional sowl as she shows just how to hold an M-16 rifle at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver. She is the Air Force's first woman marksmanship training instructor.

Cacophony at Washington Forum

Democrats Air Foreign-Policy Differences

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI)—The Democrats organized an unruly parade yesterday of clashing viewpoints on the issues of détente, disarmament and Soviet dissidents—matters that have stirred broad division within the party.

Doves, hawks, the political celebrities of yesterday and some Carter administration newcomers debated the questions of U.S.-Soviet relations that are certain to dominate the politics of foreign policy in the new administration.

It was a day of intellectual cacophony in which recognized experts supported such diverse propositions as these:

• The Russians are fast outstripping the United States in offensive nuclear power (the viewpoint of former Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Nitze and former Chief of Naval Operations Elmo Zumwalt).

• The United States is still well ahead of the Soviet Union in strategic strength and shows no sign of losing its lead (former CIA Deputy Director Herbert Scoville Jr. and Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis.).

• The policy of détente must be sharply modified because it has favored the Russians (Prof. Richard Pipes, director of Harvard's Russian Research Center).

• The United States must pursue the current course of détente because it is the only alternative to nuclear holocaust



William Fulbright

(former Sen. J. William Fulbright, Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith).

The session was organized by the National Democratic Forum, which aspires "to stay ahead of President Carter's agenda so that Democrats will have an opportunity to speak out before a particular program becomes law."

Mr. Carter addressed the Forum in one of his first important public appearances in November, 1975. The few Carter administration insiders to appear yesterday confined themselves, on the whole, to cautious utterances. "I decided the best way to stay out of trouble was to quote the President and speak briefly," said Leslie Gelb, director of the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, who in the late 1960s was the coordinator for the document known as the Pentagon papers.

Jerry Hough, a Duke University political science professor and Soviet affairs specialist, caused one of the liveliest exchanges when he said that he would no more judge Soviet society by the complaints of Soviet dissidents than he would judge U.S. society during the 1960s by the statements of Jerry Rubin and Angela Davis.

Fuel was added to the controversy by Morton Halperin, onetime National Security Council aide to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Mr. Halperin, now director of the privately funded Project on National Security and Civil Liberties, said: "My view is that



John Galbraith

civil rights should not be a major focus of U.S.-Soviet relations." Such a policy, he said, would only intensify repression against dissidents in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Galbraith, who keynoted the meeting, said that U.S. opposition to détente is fueled by "two great fears"—fear of Communism and fear of being thought soft on Communism. "The second fear is, of course, the unique affliction of liberals. It is because they are exempt from this fear that conservatives, in recent times, have made more progress in lowering tensions than our own political co-religionists," Mr. Galbraith said.

The word détente, which has been absent from political discourse in Washington since former President Gerald Ford registered his disapproval of it, enjoyed a major revival during the Forum session.

Mr. Fulbright observed that détente "by its very nature is difficult for Americans . . . It requires us, for the sake of world peace, to live with uncertainty and ambiguity."

House Approves Military Building Bill of \$3.5 Billion

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The House approved a \$3.5-billion military construction bill yesterday that would authorize increased U.S. war readiness in Europe.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate, also authorizes installation of utility meters on the government's houses of service families to cut to energy use.

It includes \$19.5 million for military construction in South Korea—without regard to President Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. ground forces in the next four to five years—and would authorize the full \$110-million request for increasing U.S. ammunition supplies in Europe and building more maintenance depots there.

Although it covers \$3.5 billion in military construction, an appropriations measure going to the House floor the week after next would fund only \$2.8 billion. Congress must approve separate bills to authorize spending and appropriate funds.

Italians Cite New Particle

FRASCATI, Italy, June 7 (UPI)—Scientists at Italy's National Institute of Nuclear Physics said yesterday that they have experimentally proved the existence of a new elementary particle whose average life span is one-billionth of one-billionth of a second.

U.S. Envoy Approved for Switzerland

No Questions Asked Of Campaign Donor

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI)—Despite charges that it is a political payoff, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved the nomination of millionaire Ohio real estate developer Marvin Warner as ambassador to Switzerland. The committee did not ask him a single question.

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, who has received \$6,870 in campaign contributions from Mr. Warner or members of his family during the last four years, praised Mr. Warner's selection as an "ideal appointment." He had recommended the appointment to President Carter. Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, who received \$8,000 in Warner campaign contributions, said "Marvin Warner is the best" and disputed any suggestion that Mr. Warner's support of Mr. Carter is a negative factor.

Committee chairman John Sparkman, D-Ala., who reportedly also pushed hard for Mr. Warner's nomination, said, "He's been a supporter of mine, too." A native of Alabama, Mr. Warner has credited Sen. Sparkman—a former chairman of the Senate Housing Committee—with helping him launch his career as a housing developer by cutting red tape.

In a sworn statement, Mr. Warner reported that he or members of his family had given \$66,000 to political campaigns since January, 1973, including \$2,285 to the Carter campaign and \$19,139 to the Democratic National Committee, of which Mr. Warner is a member.

'Reward' Charged

Dennis Kux, a career State Department official who represented the American Foreign Service Association, said there is "little evidence" that Mr. Warner is qualified to replace a career diplomat, Nathaniel Davis, as ambassador to Switzerland. Mr. Kux testified that "an examination of Mr. Warner's background suggests that the appointment is reward for political support and for substantial financial contributions."

Committee members did not ask questions of either Mr. Kux or Mr. Warner.

The Cincinnati Post quoted an Ohio Democratic official as saying that Mr. Warner was interested only in an ambassadorship to "a big money-market country."

Mr. Warner first sought to be ambassador to the United Nations and then ambassador to Britain, some reports said. He was said to be delighted with the nomination to Switzerland. He already has asked the State Department how often he will be permitted to fly home, sources said.

6 Confirmed

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI)—The Senate confirmed today the nominations of six other ambassadors, including Malcolm Toon as U.S. envoy to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Toon was appointed to head the embassy in Moscow by former President Gerald Ford last year and renamed by President Carter. He is a career diplomat.

The others were Lawrence Eagleburger, named ambassador to Yugoslavia; Arthur Hartman, France; Arthur Hummel Jr., Pakistan; Richard Fox, Trinidad and Tobago; and Douglas Heck, Nepal.

Political Payoff Denied

WASHINGTON, June 7 (Reuters)—White House Press Secretary Jody Powell denied today that the nomination of Mr. Warner was a political payoff for his contributions to President Carter's election campaign.

Mr. Powell said that the President had chosen him as the best-qualified nominee among five suggested by a committee.

Soviet-French Talks

MOSCOW, June 7 (Reuters)—French Foreign Minister Louis de Giscard d'Estaing left for home today after talks with Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev to prepare the ground for the Soviet leader's visit to Paris later this month.

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Time Poll Finds Carter Is Rated Low on Economy

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—U.S. citizens surveyed in a Time magazine poll gave President Carter high marks in all areas except the economy, with only 25 per cent confident that he can handle the nation's economic problems.

Time reported that the poll showed that 88 per cent of the 1,036 registered voters questioned last month regard Mr. Carter as a leader who can be trusted.

He received 93 per cent approval for "staying close to the people," 88 per cent for "providing moral leadership," 83 per cent for "improving relations with the nation's allies" and 80 per cent for "restoring Americans' pride in themselves."

Thirty-eight per cent said their opinion of Mr. Carter had improved since his inauguration. In a Time poll conducted in March that figure was 48 per cent, the magazine said.

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Emphasis on Self-Reliance

Eritrean Rebels Hoping for New Social Order

By Michael J. Duffy

NAKFA, Ethiopia (AP)—Confident of victory in their fight for independence from Ethiopia, rebels of Eritrea are laying the groundwork for a new social order for the 3.5 million people who would come under their control. The emphasis is on self-reliance.

Empty oil cans are forged into cooking pots for civilians and soldiers. Mobile classrooms teach reading and writing to adults and children. Carpenters make chairs and tables, as well as stocks for damaged rifles.

The local rebel chieftain says that a future industry is budding on the barren land of Eritrea. At its headquarters near here, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front is directing programs to teach new skills to scores of thousands in and around this recently captured capital of Eritrea's Sabel district in northern Ethiopia.

Border Operations

The EPLF operates in the Sahel while its battlefront ally but sometimes political rival, the Ethiopian Liberation Front, carries on operations closer to the Sudanese border in the Baris district to the west.

The EPLF took Nakfa from Ethiopian government forces on March 22 and a short while later the town of Afabet, about 60 miles to the south. Eritrean spokesmen claim that victory is in sight and that soon they hope to take Asmara, the Eritrean capital about 100 miles south of Nakfa.

In a weeklong visit to the EPLF-controlled areas of Eritrea, a former Italian colony on the Red Sea, two visitors found the shape of the society the rebels say they are striving to create most evident in the open countryside around their base just north of Nakfa, about 80 miles north of the Ethiopian national capital, Addis Ababa.

Within a few miles of the base, there is an array of schools, hospitals and workshops. They represent what the EPLF calls its identification with the masses. About 80 per cent of the Eritrean population lives in the countryside. The EPLF has been frequently described as a Marxist movement, an appellation their leaders vigorously deny. Instead they call the EPLF a national democratic

movement. Its leaders still consider the United States a symbol of imperialism and a chief enemy, although the Marxist military government in Addis Ababa has turned against the United States and toward the Soviet Union. Until recently the United States was the chief supplier of arms and other material to Ethiopia.

The Eritrean rebellion was launched in 1961 by the Ethiopian Liberation Front. The EPLF was formed nine years later by a group of ELF dissidents who claimed the original rebel group

was not concerned with the masses. But now the two groups have agreed at least to cooperate on the battlefield and there are efforts to bring them together politically.

The two groups have about 30,000 men in Eritrea, equally divided between them, to fight an estimated 25,000 Ethiopian soldiers, about half the government's strength.

Eritrea is an agricultural society, living on the millet grown by small farmers and the herds of goats and camels roaming the

desert areas. It is a country where most of the population has to scratch for survival.

In the EPLF army, each soldier is taught a skill which can serve also in civilian life, and they work with the people when they are not involved in military maneuvers.

Teams of mechanics, carpenters, electricians, machinists, welders, blacksmiths, metalworkers and seamstresses operate a network of workshops which make use of limited resources.

Parts of downed planes and rocket fragments are melted and forged into shapes useful in the machine-tooling shops. A captured U.S. truck has a bad differential, so one from a disabled German truck is adapted to fit it. Parts from several useless field radios are assembled into a working radio.

The electronics division keeps the military generators working and repairs the pocket tape recorders that substitute in Eritrea for radios, television sets and movies.

The machine shop makes replacement parts for all types of weapons as well as trucks and tractors.

Base of Industry

EPLF leader Isayas Afewerki says that he is looking forward to the time when Eritrea's minerals can be exploited for economic development—and the multicolored mountains of the Sabel district promise that the minerals are there.

Apart from an economic work base, education and medical care are two of the concerns of the EPLF.

Illiteracy has been a fact of life for all but a handful of Eritreans who lived in the cities. The EPLF said it is using every available opportunity to teach the people to read and write.

The children are taught English and Arabic. They also learn arithmetic, geography, general science and receive a political education.

Eritrea is wracked by widespread tuberculosis, malaria, malnutrition, parasite infections and other diseases. Yet, as a doctor said, "Most of the people living outside the cities have never even seen an aspirin."

From the medical treatment of those wounded in battle, the EPLF says it has expanded into a medical network that reaches hundreds of thousands.

Obituaries

Sir John Masterman, Foiled Nazi Espionage Effort in U.K.

OXFORD, England, June 7 (AP)—Sir John Masterman, 86, a World War II counterespionage chief credited with the takeover of Germany's entire spy system in Britain, died at an Oxford nursing home yesterday.

Sir John was former deputy head of the counterespionage department known as MI5.

There he headed a group of senior intelligence officials known informally as the "twenty committee" because 20 written in Roman numerals—XX—represented double cross.

The group played a deadly game of bluff, using German double agents to feed their controllers false information.

The group's crowning achievement was the deception of the Germans about where the Allies would land in France in June, 1944.

False Information

The Germans, fed false information by double agents manipulated by MI5, believed the invasion would take place near Calais.

As a result of the deception, based on fictitious information about the size and concentration of Allied forces in Britain, the Germans stationed seven divisions in the Pas de Calais.

They retained them there long after Allied troops stormed ashore in Normandy, 150 miles southwest. The Germans were deceived into thinking the Normandy landings were only a diversion and that another thrust would be launched in the Calais area.

Another coup was to deceive the Germans into changing the range of flying bombs and rockets so that many missed London.

Newspapers spoke of "one of the most astonishing coups in the record of espionage" and "one of the most remarkable intelligence operations of the war." Historian Hugh Trevor-Roper added: "Sir John's work totally sabotaged German espionage in Britain."

In 1972 Sir John published as a book "The Double Cross System," the official narrative of his group's activities which he wrote at the end of the war. It revealed that captured Ger-



Sir John Masterman

man spies were sometimes given the choice between double-crossing their masters or execution. Others were executed to scare those left alive and to make the Germans believe survivors were uncontrolled and genuine.

The son of a navy captain, Sir John took a first in history at Oxford. In World War I, he was interned in Germany for four years after being arrested while studying.

After World War II, he returned to academic life as provost of Worcester College at Oxford from 1946 to 1961.

Arye Nir

JERUSALEM, June 7 (Reuters)—Arye Nir, 65, the former Israeli prison commissioner who organized and directed the execution of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann, died yesterday.

Luis Cesar Amadori

BUENOS AIRES, June 7 (AP).—Luis Cesar Amadori, 74, journalist, composer and one of Argentina's best-known film directors, died Sunday.

Pope Deplores Support of Reds

VATICAN CITY, June 7 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, referring to the Communists, yesterday expressed "profound uneasiness" that some Catholics support a political party "incompatible with Christian faith."

The Pope did not identify the party during his audience for French bishops. But Vatican sources said he meant the Communists, who have won the allegiance of thousands of Catholics in Italy, France and elsewhere, despite the party's avowed atheism.

It cannot be forgotten—the experience of brothers in faith who throughout the world suffer under different regimes, persecutions and oppressions and fight to defend their faith, their religious freedom and the freedom of all those who are oppressed," the Pope said.

Chinese Leader Accuses Moscow Of Vicious Attack

PEKING, June 7 (Reuters).—Senior Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien yesterday accused the Kremlin of hurling vicious slander at China and fiercely assailed Soviet strategy in Africa.

Speaking at a state dinner for Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri, Mr. Li delivered the first Chinese reaction to a formal Soviet protest last month on Peking's anti-Moscow propaganda.

"Who does it [the Soviet Union] think will be cowed by such tactics? The great Chinese people will neither be taken in nor intimidated," he said.

Soviet-bloc envoys boycotted the dinner—only the second time in recent years that they have failed to attend such an occasion.

A Chinese official said that the Soviet Embassy, which has the largest diplomatic staff in Peking, turned down the invitation because it had "nobody to attend."

Italy Paper Bombed

PAVIA, Italy, June 7 (Reuters).—Two gasoline bombs were thrown at the main entrance of the local newspaper La Provincia Pavese during the night, police said today. No one was injured.



BACK WHERE THEY LEFT OFF—A Dutch mother taking her two children to school under the guard of a marine in Boven-smilde. The two were part of a group of 105 held hostage five days by Moluccan terrorists. It was their first day in school since then.

Neither Side Yields in Dutch Siege

ASSEN, Holland, June 7 (Reuters).—The South Moluccan hostage siege dragged into its 16th day today, with the Moluccan gunmen and the Dutch government each waiting for the other to make the next move.

The ordeal of the 105 hostages held in a train and 4 others in a nearby school in northern Holland now has outlasted the 15-day siege of the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam in December, 1975.

Authorities arranged for more

deliveries of puzzles, knitting, and other pastimes.

The government and the gunmen, whose cohorts hold four teachers in a school at Boven-smilde, apparently are convinced that the other side will crack first. The government is waiting for some sign of compromise before authorizing more trips to the train by two South Moluccan mediators.

Tindemans Sets Coalition Plan For Devolution

BRUSSELS, June 7 (Reuters).—Premier Leo Tindemans of Belgium said today his new government's decentralization plan amounted to "nothing more or less than the redefinition of a country."

Presenting his four-party coalition's program to parliament, Mr. Tindemans said that the plan for more autonomy to Dutch-speaking Flemings in the north and French-speaking Walloons in Brussels and the south should be a charter of reconciliation.

The coalition of Mr. Tindemans's Social Christians, Socialists and two regional parties—the Flemish Volksunie and the Brussels-based Front Démocratique—was sworn in Friday after several weeks of difficult negotiations after the April 17 elections.

The Premier said that the devolution issue and the fight against inflation and unemployment were the priority tasks of the government. The vote of confidence on the government program is expected to occur Thursday after a two-day debate.

The four parties have 173 seats in the 212-member lower house of parliament, more than the two-thirds majority needed to pass major legislation.

S. Africa Restricts Black Catholic Priest

JOHANNESBURG, June 7 (AP).—A black Roman Catholic priest was served an order restricting his movement by the South African police, it was announced yesterday.

No reason was given for the five-year banning order which restricts the Rev. Amangolile Mkhawana, secretary of the Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria, to two localities around Pretoria.

Lance Warhead Still Must Await Carter Approval

WASHINGTON, June 7 (WP).—President Carter has not yet approved production of the first U.S. warhead specifically designed to kill people on the battlefield through release of neutrons. A White House official said yesterday. The nuclear warhead had been approved by former President Gerald Ford.

Money to produce the so-called "enhanced radiation" warhead for the 56-mile-range Lance missile is in the Energy Research and Development Administration portion of the \$100-million public works appropriation bill Congress is voting on.

Administration policy reviews now under way are expected to lay the groundwork for the President's decision on whether to go ahead with the warhead. "There will be an attempt to fit tactical nuclear weapons in there," a White House aide said.

Quake, Flooding Reported by Tass

MOSCOW, June 7 (AP).—A strong earthquake and flooding have caused serious damage in the central Asian Soviet Republic of Kirghizia. Tass reported today. Areas in neighboring Kazakhstan also were flooded, the agency said.

The quake occurred Friday and had a force of 7 on the Richter scale, Tass said. The agency reported that the epicenter was about 90 miles from the Soviet-Chinese border and about 130 miles northeast of Afghanistan.

The reports made no mention of casualties but said medical and medical squads were sent to the area.

News Analysis

Carter Showing Toughness Now He Has to Make It Stick

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter has finally begun to show some of his celebrated toughness, and whether he can make it stick could determine the course of his presidency.

In that uncertain time between his election last November and his inauguration in January, the political gossip "fizzed" north from Atlanta to Washington that he had ruled Georgia with such a firm hand during his tenure as governor that some of his critics in the Legislature called him "Jungle Jimmy."

Mr. Carter himself conceded that he had "twisted a lot of arms" and acknowledged that inflexibility was one of his moral shortcomings. His press secretary and confidant, Jody Powell, admitted to a reporter: "He's stubborn, that's true, but it's not a stubbornness arrived at lightly. I mean there are a lot of things he doesn't feel strongly about, either way, but once he makes up his mind on something—and that's no simple process—then, generally, that's it."

Warred Washington based for a bout with a dominating and dogmatic leader. But as President Carter was rounding out his first three months in office, Capitol Hill found reason to question his tenacity and to doubt whether, in the national political arena, the one-term former Georgia governor had the force to achieve the goals he had enunciated.

The early combative attitude toward the Soviet Union on human rights faded into repetitious statements of principle, while a second letter from Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov was left discreetly unanswered after the Kremlin showed his displeasure at the President's reply to the first. The welfare reform program, initially considered so vital that it was scheduled for presentation on May 4, was deferred until later this year amid suggestions that it might be 1981 before the program would be fully implemented.

Congress, upset over the President's attempt to kill 30 major water projects, was pleased to see him trim his list to 18. But the most crucial retreat of all was his decision by mid-April to back away from the \$80 tax rebate that he and his economic spokesmen had long maintained was an integral part of their stimulus package and that Republicans and some Democrats had resisted.

Editorials began chiding Mr. Carter for being too changeable, too vacillating, too willing to compromise, and privately at least one senior White House aide conceded that this line of criticism nettled the President's entourage.

In the last fortnight, the President seems almost deliberately to have set out to reverse this impression of vacillation by standing firm on several issues and publicly expressing more confidence in his own judgment.

He designated Maj. Gen. John Shalikashvili, a former NATO commander, to withdraw from his post as NATO commander. Even before the conservative Republican government took office, he was a strong supporter of the NATO mission to modernize the NATO command structure, and he was a strong supporter of the NATO mission to modernize the NATO command structure.

He also announced that he would not sign a bill to increase the number of judges on the Supreme Court, a move that would have been a major test of his commitment to the rule of law.

And, finally, his veto of the bill to set the pace for the 1981 budget changes, which has become a centerpiece of his economic program, has shown that he is not all that large—a billion for the labor-ed bill, \$1.9 billion on farm supports, and a reduction in the water bill. But the White House is that these spending comm will amount to more than \$1 billion in 1981.

The President, said a close aide, has to fight now to show that he is not just a man who goes for his own programs future.

U.S. Held Ready To Harden Po On Busing Fu

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—The Carter administration's reversal of the Ford administration's position, has led to a legal for the intent to withhold federal funds in some circumstances from school districts that merge black and white schools.

Normally, the merger of more schools, called "clustering," would result in limited amount of busing. According to government officials, Attorney General Bell has issued a memo at the request of Joseph P. Moynihan, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in a new policy is stated. On both the Justice Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare refused comment.

Persons familiar with administration's civil rights policy said that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was planning to enforce interpretation of the law rejecting a desegregation proposed in March by the board in Kansas City, Mo. that plan, many Kansas schools would remain segregated.

Mrs. Carter Gets Cool Reception From Brazilians

BRASILIA, June 7 (NYT).—Rosalynn Carter, first lady, was warmly welcomed by a tiny crowd of Brazilians in the capital of Brazil today, but her relations with the Brazilian people remain strained.

Foreign Minister Antonio Francisco Azeredo de Azevedo led a contingent of 100 Brazilians who welcomed the first lady at Brasília airport today.

In the Brazilian press, it was reported that Mrs. Carter was visited on the tour of the Caribbean and Latin America, and she was welcomed with enthusiastic language ranging in length from several paragraphs to several pages of text. However, Mrs. Carter's public greeting was one sentence expressing "the pleasure and satisfaction the government has in welcoming Mrs. Carter."

The Brazilian press also reported that Mrs. Carter was accompanied by at least one Brazilian woman, a young woman, who was seen with her.

Rabat Aide Q In Vote Prote

RABAT, June 7 (AP).—Ret Moroccan Socialist party Abderrahim Bouabid said today that he was resigning as minister of state without portfolio because last Friday's elections were rigged in favor of pro-government candidates.

Mr. Bouabid was defeated in the pro-government districts, who won 81 seats in the parliament while the Socialist won 77 seats.

Mr. Bouabid and the other three other parties were in the government of state in Hassan II in March. They assigned to supervision elections.

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Monsoon Potential

The Indian Ocean is noted for its calm, blue swells—except when monsoons sweep across them. Its history, by comparison with that of the Atlantic and the Pacific, has been almost equally tranquil.

To be sure, the alleged attempted coup in the Comoros, which apparently came from a misreading of a radio dispatch about a parliamentary debate (they must argue strongly there) may mean nothing. And the ouster of the Prime Minister of the Seychelles while he was enjoying the Queen's jubilee has a kind of Prisoner of Zenda atmosphere. Only two persons were killed and while the government has shifted from a right-left coalition to plain left, it is by no means clear just how far to the left that leaves the little group of islands.

But the Indian Ocean has such groups, thinly populated but strategically significant, especially with the recent growth of the Soviet fleet and the number of sympathizers it can muster around the Indian Ocean shores. The days, more than 70 years ago, when a czarist squadron staggered through that ocean to be blown out of the water by the Japanese, are long past. And the question of whether, and how, the United States can or shall build a naval base in the Indian Ocean is only one of the critical points of an Asia in flux.

It is, of course, a matter of some concern whether bases as such have as much meaning as before strategic missiles came into war's picture. In the days of sail, ships could roam the world at large, raiding for sustenance. Then came coal—and coaling stations became a major factor, bringing such idyllic spots as Samoa into global politics. By the time World War II came, refueling and resupplying at sea, or in virtually abandoned atolls, made it possible for the United States to send a huge fleet across a largely hostile Pacific and to defy older theories of how much efficiency such ships would lose with each mile that separated them from their bases.

Naval logistics took a long stride then—it is a matter of some concern whether atomic submarines and ships and nuclear missiles have not revolutionized them to an even far greater extent.

But that assumes nuclear war—the worst of wars. It does not take into account the normal lines of trade and the conventional weapons that might disrupt them and force hostile powers into mutual suicide. So bases, and relatively stable ports of call remain important—and little revolutions in little states in or bordering on the world's seas cannot be laughed away. They have a monsoon potential.

Carter's Cuba Policy

The administration's decision to exchange diplomats now with Cuba, after a 16-year lapse, is puzzling. For although the exchange of diplomats need not connote approval of either government for the other, this step in its political context conveys unmistakably an aura of improving relations. We had thought President Carter was concerned, as he has regularly said he is, about Cuban military intervention in Africa: Last year, Havana put 20,000 troops, airlifted and supplied by the Soviet Union, into Angola. Yet, no sooner does the State Department confirm that Cuba has sent military advisers to Ethiopia than the establishment of "interest sections" in Washington and Havana is announced.

Has Fidel Castro been told in effect that he can have the advantages of normalized relations even while continuing unabated the interventionist policy of which the Carter administration officially complains? Is the "real" policy the one spoken by Ambassador Young, who is quoted in Playboy as saying that "a thousand Cubans, or 20,000 Cubans or even 100,000 Cubans anywhere in the world are no threat to the United States"? Has the administration quietly accepted the Castro regime's reported contention that in Cuban dealings with Washington, two particular issues are not negotiable—the

Cuban military presence in Africa and human rights? Performance on human rights, of course, is the other criterion set by Jimmy Carter for improved Cuban-American ties.

The administration contends that it has lost none of its interest in restraining Cuban activity in Africa. But it cannot blink away the Soviet-Cuban partnership in Africa. In Ethiopia, moreover, the Cubans cannot claim, as they did in Angola, that they are acting to oppose a move by South Africa. In Ethiopia, they are lending themselves to a Soviet power play, pure and simple, and they are doing it, by the administration's own accounting, by a military move that the United States cannot condone.

The administration is provoking more conservative reaction across the board than its diplomacy may be able to sustain. On Cuba, on Vietnam, on South Korea and on Panama, the Carter administration has stirred the American right. The cumulative impact may be most serious on Panama, since the necessary and long-overdue policy change being pursued there will, if all goes well, produce a new canal treaty that must pass through the Senate. Eventual mutually advantageous normalization with Cuba could be undercut, too, if Jimmy Carter's Cuba policy is not made more consistent and clear.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Trend in France

Three years of recession and the worst unemployment since the thirties are swinging France leftward toward a government with ministers from a Communist party that has only recently and unconvincingly renounced its Stalinist path. The 52-per-cent vote rung up by the Communist-Socialist Union of the Left in municipal elections two months ago has risen to 56 per cent in recent polls. The stock market is sagging. Capital is leaving the country in increasing amounts. The malaise has dried up investment, complicating President Giscard d'Estaing's efforts to spur recovery before the next parliamentary election, which must be held by March.

The rest of Western Europe and the United States are rightly concerned about the effect Communist entry into the Paris government would have on the NATO alliance and the Common Market. The question is whether there is anything they should or could do to help avert the trend. Telling Frenchmen how to vote from abroad is a tricky business. Former Secretary Kissinger tried strong public warnings at the request of some French moderates. The Carter administration has made a milder statement of "non-indifference" and has backed away, on the French President's urging, from its initial policy of contacts with French Communists, who tried to exploit this as American acquiescence.

It is not certain that anything will help, since anti-Communist forces in France are split. But President Giscard d'Estaing remains convinced that a revival of the French economy would let him attract enough moderate Socialist and center-left votes to win. Economic revival in France depends heavily on the economic policies of other nations. Recession, inflation and high unemployment bedevil all the industrial democracies and recovery in a single country is impossible in this interdependent world.

France needs almost a 5-per-cent growth

rate just to absorb its rapidly growing labor force; Western Europe as a whole is growing at only half that rate. So faster growth depends on growth in the three "locomotive" economies of the industrial world—the United States, Japan and West Germany. They have almost two-thirds of the free world's production; they must show the way to progress for France and the even weaker economies of Britain and Italy.

The Carter administration set out last winter to support the appeals of France, Britain and Italy for economic stimulus by the stronger countries. But by the time the Western leaders met at the summit in London last month, Carter's domestic priorities had switched from reducing unemployment to dampening inflation. The President and his advisers felt that the American economy was beginning to move forward and that the American payments balance abroad was shifting dramatically from surplus to deficit, to the advantage of the weaker economies.

The Europeans and Japanese are not particularly impressed with this argument, contending that the American deficit goes largely to pay for oil imports and that the United States is still selling more than it buys in Western Europe.

Washington is right to be urging West Germany to conquer its fear of inflation and to risk more economic stimulus. But the inhibiting domestic preoccupations in the United States are undercutting the argument. Foreign policy alone cannot be decisive in economic policy. But domestically determined tactics that ignore such risks as those now developing in France can become costly. The case for greater American stimulus must be argued in a broader context, but the situation in France, Italy and other economically shaky industrial democracies should be a more conspicuous concern for Washington. And appeals to the Germans should certainly continue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

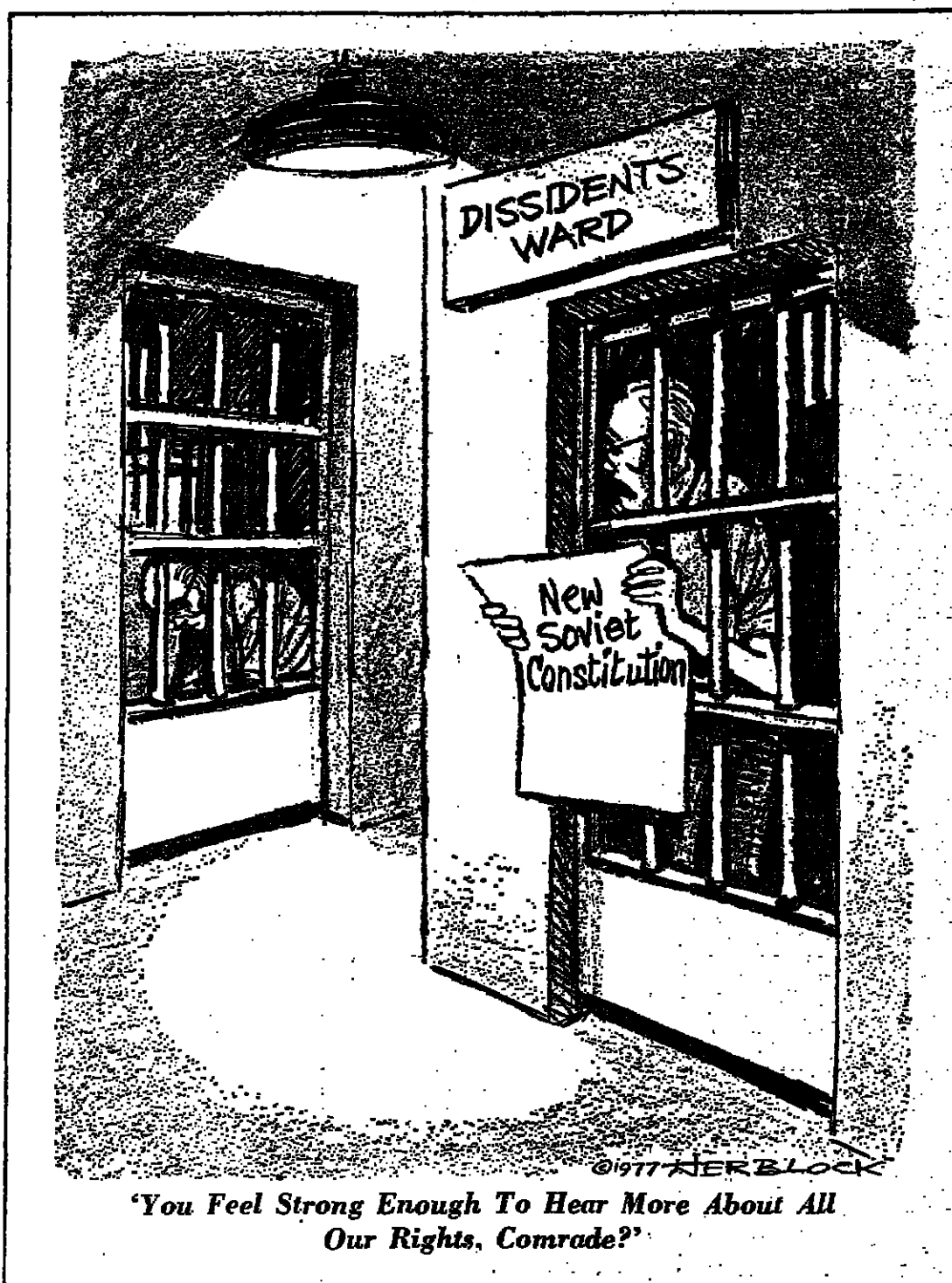
June 8, 1902

NEW YORK—Smallpox has not yet been stamped out in New York. But the failure to suppress it completely has not been due to any lack of diligence on the part of the Health Board. This failure has been caused by the neglect and indifference of persons who have refused to protect themselves by the simple safeguard of vaccination when it was so plainly their duty to adopt this precaution," said this morning's editorial in the New York Tribune.

Fifty Years Ago

June 8, 1927

NEWARK, N.J.—Two panic-stricken deer, believed to have escaped from Weequahic Park or South Mountain reservation, near here, ran through part of Newark and Hillside this week, leaping through plateglass store windows, over automobiles, fences and horses in their fear, and pursued by police and automobilists, disappeared in the direction of Irvington. Dogs are thought to have started their wild flight. They were just too quick to be caught.



'You Feel Strong Enough To Hear More About All Our Rights, Comrade?'

Discordant Notes on the Horn

By C. L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE.—The apparently pro-Soviet coup in the Seychelles and an abortive coup in the Comoros should remind us of Indian Ocean power politics although neither mini-republic has much importance. Recently, British Foreign Secretary Owen and Secretary of State Vance discussed the situation in the more significant Horn of Africa and came up with some rather cheery estimates.

They agreed that the Soviet Union, military supplier of Somalia, a country which controls the entrance to the Red Sea and dominates the western Indian Ocean, is at the point of being eased out by the Somalis who are now looking to the West for help.

Economic Aid

A U.S. mission is going to Mogadiscio, Somalia's capital, to survey prospects of economic assistance and the warlike Somalis are asking Washington for military aid. At present the Somalis, who have a small but effective army, depend on Soviet weapons and training.

Some 6,000 Russian officers and technicians are believed to be in Somalia as well as a few hundred Cubans. In exchange, Moscow holds naval and air-base facilities at Berbera, which is vital to the Indian Ocean area's strategic balance.

The Somalis have only one bitter enemy, Ethiopia. Their hatred for that chaotic Christian state derives partly from religion (Somalia is Moslem) but mostly from territorial disputes. Mogadiscio claims Ethiopia's eastern province of Ogaden and has supported an insurgent movement there which now controls much of the disputed region.

French Presence

And Somalia wants it because the majority of its inhabitants are of Somali stock. While the French will leave a military presence in Djibouti for a time, that small force cannot keep the peace forever.

Moscow, for obscure reasons, decided to jeopardize its position in Somalia by starting (with the usual Cuban supporting personnel) to send military aid to Ethiopia. That state, now ruled by a seemingly insane committee of terrorists and wrecked by several civil wars—is the most important of which is Eritrea—has already received Russian weapons and missions.

This infuriates Somalia, which resents anyone who helps its enemies—a position formerly occupied by the United States. Mogadiscio dispatched its Vice-

President to Moscow with an ultimatum that it must choose between Somalia and Ethiopia.

As if to rub salt into Somalia's wounds, Fidel Castro recently appealed in an interview for "the revolutionary forces of the Third World" to rally behind Ethiopia. All of this is causing a big stir in the African Horn and adjacent lands.

Kremlin Power Struggles

Sudan ordered the Soviet Embassy to cut its staff 50 per cent and Moscow withdrew its ambassador. The U.S.S.R. is drawing closer to Libya as well as Ethiopia, but continues to lose influence in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and most of the lands of Arabia (save Iraq). The Sudanese President Numeiry publicly warned "all African and Arab states about the new colonizer, the Soviet Union."

It is even conceivable that this has had its echoes in secret Kremlin power struggles. President Nikolai Podgorny, who recently took a not very successful African tour, was back in Moscow to welcome the Ethiopian leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, on an official visit.

Who can tell whether Podgorny, now ousted, is being made the scapegoat for what threatens to become a disastrous Soviet shift in Africa—or whether, in fact, he actually had some influence in either promoting or opposing the new policy?

Western statesmen view the situation with public neutrality but private pleasure. There is an increasing belief that the Soviets are not only going to lose all influence in Somalia, thus weakening their global naval position; but that within at most a year or two, Mogadiscio will have fully switched to a pro-Western stance.

Although Ethiopia is rapidly cutting its own ties to the West, nobody is alarmed. It is so torn by bloody violence and racial disorder that the change is regarded with calm. Indeed, some diplomats are even fairly sure that, regardless of what Moscow does, Ethiopia will also come back Westward very fast.

In other words, there is considerable confidence that Ethiopia is not simply being traded off for Somalia; but that both of them will be on our side before too long a time has passed.

'Gaps' in Carter's Armor

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—From three senior administration appointees, from a White House consultant, from a key-state Carter campaign chairman, from a long-time student of Carter's leadership, and from an experienced foreign observer, this reporter has heard expressions of concern in the past couple of weeks about a "gap" in Jimmy Carter's armor.

Some see it as a personal shortcoming, some as a failure in organization, some as a political blind spot. But essentially what all of them are discussing is the inability to make a consistent connection between the philosophy and the day-to-day operations of the Carter administration—a failure, that is, of policy coordination.

The symptoms of the failure are many. There is the rushed welfare reform plan stipulated by a countermanding insistence that it must not cost any additional federal dollars. There is the promise of a tax-reform and simplification plan, preempted by an energy proposal which turns out to be the most complex tax measure in many years. There is an insistence on human rights, but not in the diplomatic opening toward such police states as Cuba and Vietnam. There is a liberal trade policy, but a profusion of "voluntary" marketing agreements that look like creeping mercantilism.

These are parts of a problem which well-wishers of the new President think can cause serious repercussions down the road, even though at the moment Carter is basking in popularity.

Simply a Carryover

In a certain sense, this is simply a carryover of the vexatious 1976 problem of Carter's alleged "fuzziness." He was not "fuzzy," his language was at least as precise as the average candidate's, and maybe more so.

But he was a fast man with

a phrase, and he subtly shifted his message from audience to audience, leaving those who were trying to add the pieces into a consistent whole frustrated and somewhat suspicious.

In the end, that suspicion cost Carter votes, which is why the well-wishers worry at the repetition of the same symptoms in the administration.

The most poignant expression of concern came from a well-positioned outsider, who said that he thought the President would be shocked if he asked his closest White House aides to describe the principal objectives of the administration. "He'd find," this man said, "that even at that level, he has failed to communicate what he really wants to do."

This sympathetic adviser blamed the breakdown on the "institutional isolation" of the modern presidency, the lack of real links for the outsider-turned-insider. "This is being forced on him so much faster than he expected," this man said of Carter, "because there's no one else on whom he can really rely. No one has time to think about the long-range direction and the overall pattern. They're all so busy coping with the crisis of the moment."

Not a New Problem

This, too, is not a new problem within the White House, but it hit Carter with special force. Unlike most successful politician-executives, he has never developed a personal assistant; who is, in effect, his alter ego. Hamilton Jordan is a smart political strategist who is just now beginning to dip his toes into the murky ponds of foreign and domestic policy. Jody Powell is a canny, quick-study spokesman, who might serve Carter well as an inside policy coordinator were he not already fully employed as his interpreter to the outside world.

Bert Lance, Zbigniew Brzezinski,

Harry Debelius

From Madrid:

Major parties are campaigning on the basis of personalities more than issues

MADRID.—All the lights were lit and there was music playing when a district secretary of the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance coalition returned to his Madrid home in the pre-dawn hours after a hard day's night, managing teams of young men hired to plaster posters over every inch of vacant wall space they could find.

A bachelor who lives alone, except for a dozen friendly dogs in a dilapidated big chalet, he was surprised as he approached the open door to think he had company. He walked in to find his dogs happily gorging themselves on plates of chopped meat while a team of laughing youths slapped up Spanish Communist party posters over the peeling paint of his parlor walls.

The political pranksters fled at the first howl from the big Basque right-winger. But they had accomplished their purpose: revenge for the covering up of Communist party posters in the same neighborhood, the night before by gangs of Popular Alliance poster-pasters.

That incident was bloodless, but not all the electioneering's tiffs have been so harmless. Only five days ago rival gangs of neo-fascists barked it out on a street here with pistols, knives, bludgeons, clubs and rocks and seven of them had to be hospitalized.

Ballots

Most Spaniards would surely like to see such incidents disappear. There is no doubt that the majority of Spaniards wants to decide the country's future with ballots, not bullets.

For that very reason, political leaders of both right and left condemned the wave of violence which swept Spain last weekend as the work of extremist minorities and not a reflection of a general state of tension.

It is even debatable whether the machine-gun killings of two Civil Guard policemen in Barcelona, or the many bombs in Madrid and the north last weekend, will increase the vote for right-wing parties in Spain's first free general elections since 1936. Spaniards seem to have taken Premier Adolfo Suarez at his word when he paraphrased Franklin D. Roosevelt in a recent speech, telling his compatriots, "You have nothing to fear but fear itself."

Regardless of the imperfections in the electoral system or the casual hesitance in the pace of the march toward democracy, there is no doubt which way Spain is heading. Such progress robs extremists of Spain's political prisoners, including those who had been held in connection with violent activities, has robbed the terrorists of their arguments.

Spaniards seem to be enjoying the novelty of elections. Last weekend, with less than two weeks to go in the campaign, there were an estimated 1,000 political rallies, stadium shindies, theaters and other gathering places all over the country.

Stuart Wiegman and others all have a slice of Carter's world. But none of them so far seems capable of helping build the bridge that's needed between the two aspects of Jimmy Carter's intimate life.

At one level, Carter is a promulgator of idealistic, sweeping, potent, compassionate, predictable government in a stable, orderly and peaceful world. At another level, he is an engineer, practicing "hands-on" management of every problem that catches his eye, convinced always that enough effort will yield a "solution."

What's missing is the sense of strategy—of choosing those problems that are important for the idealized goals and ignoring the rest, and of tackling the specific problems in a way that minimizes the principles, rather than contradicting them.

Maybe it's something Carter hasn't figured out, maybe it's something lacking in his staff. But, if these recent conversations are a guide, the missing sense of strategy and policy coordination is what his friends are really worried about these days.

Many party leaders, oblivious to the oil crisis, do their barnstorming in private planes, rent or donated. Light planes both jet and piston-engine, never benefited from so publicity since the days now-retired millionaire bullfighter Cordoba used to hop from fight to another in his Apache.

A Novelty

It certainly was a novelty. Spanish televisioners to see hammer and sickle, in bright low on a flaming red background, on the small screen last when the Communists, so first of the 10-minute tele network to political parties, ing the electoral campaign. Franco was probably spindly his grave to the rhythm of "Liberace-like version of the Internationale" which intro and signed off the soft-sell of Communist economist R. Tamames.

As the campaign runners into the home stretch, the of about 180 legalized parties is narrowing down the time the votes are tallied June 15, it is doubtful the number of parties which enough votes to win at least seat in the Congress of De or the Senate will number than a couple dozen—and half of them will be parties strength is largely concern in regions where home-rule sure is great.

The electoral law is written a form that obliges citizens vote the street party ticket the party of their choice, than vote for individual candidates, in the congressional tion.

But you would never know from political advertisements. Major parties are campaigning the basis of personalities than issues. The Spanish Socialist Workers' party is in capital of the evident sex- of its secretary general, Ar. sian lawyer Felipe Gonzales full-color posters of the leader everywhere.

But the only promise of poster is the one the girls into his boyish grin.

The Center Democratic is zeroing in on the face handsome leader too. In Premier Suarez's face is the amalgam of an election co which never quite recovered the shattering influence of Premier's successful siege center. Mr. Suarez's face is larger from the hill and previous slogans like "Safe Way to Democracy" aring way to the even less as "A vote for the Democratic is a vote for Suarez."

Others, less generously en by nature, have joined the picture parade, like former terior Minister Manuel leader of the Popular Alliar. For Enrique Tierno Galvi the Popular Socialist party, ing cunning yet somehow fa behind his thick lenses, or fu browed former Education Ml Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez, leat the Christian Democratic P. tion.

Confusion

The face-on-the-wall far be more than a mere ego-b exercise for the politicians, were they looked upon by tacticians as a state of c through the confusion, customized to free elections, unfamiliar with the doctrine the various political circles, whelmed by a plethora of g and snowed under by it tossed from passing cars b handful the Spanish voter h fused. Anyone who cast hi in the last general elections least 62 years old.

The latest issue of the na news weekly Cambio-16 carries results of a poll showing t colossal 57 per cent of the are still undecided.

Another poll, the result which were published lat month by the independent d. daily El Pais, revealed that about one quarter of the elec actually knows what the el are about. Asked, "Do you what the Spanish people are to elect on June 15?" j per cent replied correctly, uties and Senators" or "Ce and Senate."

Yet all of the recent polls to a voter turnout of more 80 per cent, indicating a degree of interest.

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ملک من العرب

— 1977 —					— 1977 —						
High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 100s.	Sts. High Low Quot. Close	3 p.m. Chge Prev.	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 100s.	Sts. High Low Quot. Close	3 p.m. Chge Prev.

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هكذا منه الأصل

[illegible]

ماتة من الاصل

— 1977 — Stocks and Div in \$										— 1977 — Stocks and Div in \$										— 1977 — Stocks and Div in \$										— 1977 — Stocks and Div in \$									
High. Low. Prev. P/E 100s. High Low Close										High. Low. Prev. P/E 100s. High Low Close										High. Low. Prev. P/E 100s. High Low Close										High. Low. Prev. P/E 100s. High Low Close									
174	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
175	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
176	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
177	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
178	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
179	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
180	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
181	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
182	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
183	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
184	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
185	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
186	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
187	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
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189	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
190	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
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193	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
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195	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
196	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
197	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
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199	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
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202	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
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212	124	124	1.46	9	487	144	146	147	147	24	24	24	1.9	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	30	30	1.76	7	16	22	22	22	16	16	22	22	16	16	22	22	22	22
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NYSE Most Active				June 7, 1977				KEY FACTS			
				4 p.m. closing prices							
				Sales Class Chg.							
Twent Cent				628.90	20 1/2	-1 3/4		Continuation of the Jersey Minière Zinc joint venture's investment program in the United States.			
Mottel Inc				339.27	8	+1		—Ore mill and concentrator brought into production in Canada.			
Avis Inc				25.12	27	+ 3/4		—Ocean Mining Associates fits out a test mining ship to perfect the technique of recovery of nodules on the high seas			
Inmont Co				300.00	22 1/2	+ 2		Joint venture with Continental Materials Corporation for the mining of the Oracle Ridge copper deposit in Arizona.			
Tandy Corp				286.40	22 1/2	-1 1/2		Final settlement by the Republic of Zaïre of the balance of the compensation (BF 4,000 million) fixed by the 1974 Munich agreement.			
Lectro-Airc				134.00	13 1/2	+ 1/2		Decrease in profits and dividend.			
Norsk Air				243.00	13 1/2	- 3/4					
Rorer Corp				134.00	12	+1					
Dow Co				588.00	24 1/2	+ 1					
Pittsburgh Co				149.00	25	- 1/4					
Newmont				164.00	40 1/2	- 1/2					
Colum Pict				156.20	13 1/2	- 3/4					
Coca-Cola				165.00	20 1/2	- 1/2					
Tetaco Inc				123.00	20 1/2	- 1/2					
Allgas Pw				164.00	27 1/2	+ 1 1/4					
				Today's Prev.							
				NYSE National							
				Class Close							
Volume (in millions)				21.11	18.9						
Advances				729	399						
Declines				592	775						
Unchanged				498	314						
Total issues				1867	1888						
New 1977 issues				67	54						
Dow Jones Averages											
				Open High Low Close Chg							
30 Ind				908.19	910.70	906.70	908.63	+ 0.48			
20 Trn				233.25	234.32	233.54	233.63	- 0.68			
500 Stk				111.43	112.74	110.78	111.45	+			

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30	261a	HomeOA	75	7	1700	10394	25	29	+ 1 1/2	1174	5 1/2	Pre110	15	5	99	50	1	1073	91a	Z60CB	34	6	3	10	91b	Z60CB	34	6	3	10
																			91a	Z60CB	34	6	3	10	91b	Z60CB	34	6	3	10

This offer valid through September 1, 1977.

Box 5077, Florida 33605, USA

7-2	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-3	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-4	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-5	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-6	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-7	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-8	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-9	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-10	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-11	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-12	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-13	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-14	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-15	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-16	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-17	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-18	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-19	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
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7-21	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%	2%	1%	18%	12%	Xanics	10	9	20	12%	12%
7-22	3%	Hipercic	30	17	8	7%	4%	9%	2%	Polaron	30	10	3%	2%										

By Sam Goldaper

By Steve Cady

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**DOMESTIC
SITUATIONS**

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH MUM'S HELPS, nannies, au pairs, housekeepers, etc.

Observer

Notes From Teacher

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The headmaster sends final reports to the parents: Dear Mr. Lillian: We all know, of course, that Jimmy could be the most popular boy in school if he followed the counsel of his polling adviser, and his grade in imagery crafts proves our confidence was not misplaced. I strongly suggest, however, that private tutoring in mathematics be undertaken over the summer to avert a possible academic disaster next semester. In his final exam, Jimmy showed a distressing inability to do simple sums, such as calculating the additional cost of improving the welfare program. Jimmy seems to believe that the cost of improvement invariably equals zero. He should be taught that there are several billion other numbers in the world besides zero. Every one, of course, is delighted by his passion for the poetry of Dylan Thomas.



Baker

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Beame: What in the world are we ever going to do about Abe's 40 years in accounting class, and still struggling to raise his grade above an F. This year I have written the F on his report card with blue ink, hoping it may open his mind to the possibility that ink comes in colors other than red. As you know, we rarely expel anyone for academic failure, but I wonder whether it isn't time we encouraged Abe to drop finance and government and take up something else. His recent challenge to race everybody around the block suggests his talents may lie in track and field events.

Dear Mrs. Kennedy: What a pleasure it is to have Teddy with us now that he no longer wants to run the school. Always prepared, no matter what the subject, he is well-groomed, well-mannered and quick to defend the less fortunate students whenever he sees them being robbed by their social superiors in the common room. I fear, however, that this is going to give Teddy an unfortunate reputation for being a bleeding heart, which could make him unem-

playable in later life even if he succeeds in getting into one of the better colleges. Perhaps we should all encourage Teddy to show a bit more of his former ambition.

Dear Mrs. Kissinger: Well, another semester of straight A's for Henry. It is time we started thinking about applying him to a good college so he will be assured of seven or eight jobs when he grows up. Henry is already rewriting all the school textbooks, tutoring David Rockefeller in international banking, instructing John Chancellor in communications arts and showing Art Buchwald how to write political humor. Perhaps it is time for him to consider college. Not Harvard, or Columbia, of course, but many people speak well of Georgetown.

Dear Mrs. Jordan: It has been a long time since we've had a freshman who has affected the school as strongly as Hamilton. His refusal to wear the school blazer and the school necktie as well as his refusal to keep his feet off the desk inevitably raised questions about whether his father took him to the woods sufficiently often before sending him on to us, but I haven't got it in me to censure him in view of the way his antics, along with young Jody Powell's, have brightened up the school magazines. Some boys march to a different drummer, and Hamilton, I suppose, marches to a square-dance fiddle. In a semester or two, we shall send him to walking class so he can qualify for admission to the council on foreign relations.

Dear International Revenue: Dick remains one of the most resourceful boys in school despite his setbacks in criminal and constitutional law. Most boys would have dropped out after a failure like that, but Dick pulled out the knife he had stuck into him and then twisted, and wound up playing our year's most interesting theatrical event. His multimedia entertainment, produced in conjunction with the young Frost boy, not only brought in several hundred dollars at the box office, but also showed he has heart. Perhaps, without encouraging him the least bit this summer, you might get him to plan something truly ambitious for the next few semesters.

A Matter of Disagreement on Reading in U.S.

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK (NYT)—Perry Lents is an associate professor of English at Kenyon College in Ohio who graduated from the same institution in 1964. Not long ago he was looking over some classroom notes that he had inherited from Denham Sutfille, one of his own professors, and he made a startling discovery.

"I found that he was assigning more than twice as much reading as I do," he said. "In two and a half weeks spent on Hawthorne, he would assign 17 stories and two full novels. I regularly assign eight stories and 'The Scarlet Letter' by itself."

Lawrence Hall, who has taught English literature at Bowdoin College in Maine for the past 31 years, looked over some of his own old exams not long ago and came to a similar conclusion. "I am requiring about one-third the reading I used to require," he reported.

Spot Check

A spot check of literature departments in about a dozen liberal arts colleges across the country found widespread belief that students can no longer handle or at least are no longer being asked to handle as much required reading as their counterparts of 15 or 20 years ago. Whether this reflects changing student ability or new academic priorities, however, remains a matter of disagreement.

The issue of the amount of reading U.S. college students can handle is being raised at a time when there is also growing concern among educators over the decline of the importance of the classics in high school literature courses—a development that many attribute largely to the desire for "relevance" in reading assignments and to the elective system that permits students to avoid difficult subjects.

There are also those who challenge the idea that there has been a dropoff in reading

Half of 8th-Grade School District Held Back Because of Low Scores

CHICAGO (AP)—More than half the eighth-graders in an inner-city school district are being held back from high school because their superintendent insists that they be able to read at a 6th-grade level.

Superintendent Albert Briggs of District 9 said that 678 of the 1,288 eighth-graders in 16 schools failed to score at least 6.5, the high-school cutoff level he imposed.

Mr. Briggs said that there had been virtually no adverse reaction from parents to his edict of a year ago. The district includes many high-poverty neighborhoods.

Officials say that the national norm is 9.8 on the reading comprehension portion of the Iowa Test of Basic Skills. Last year the average for eighth-graders throughout Chicago was 6.8.

Mr. Briggs said he originally announced his reading-score standard after examining reading levels at Crane High School, the largest in District 9.

He said that he was shocked to find that none could read at the high-school-freshman level and only 18 per cent had scores at the seventh-grade or eighth-grade level. Many could not read well enough to function in daily life, he said.

load, at least over the long term.

"The reading lists are as long as before," said Robert Pierce, chairman of the English Department at Oberlin College in Ohio. "What you might say is that there was a drop in intensity of courses in the late '60s and the early '70s. If anything, there has been a slight return in the last few years."

Changing Habits

Mr. Lents of Kenyon said that he regards the difference between his expectations and those of his own mentor as a product of changing reading habits and abilities.

"The students we are getting now have read less," he said. "Ten years ago anyone coming to college would presumably have read books like 'Huckleberry Finn' or 'The Hunchback of Notre Dame'. Now, they haven't, and what they do read tends to be faddish, contemporary and of their own culture. If you read Shakespeare or Dickens, your vocabulary is

Different Answers

"When I talk to freshmen and they tell me what they have read, I get a lot more different answers than I used to get," he explained. "There are no longer one or two standard English courses that teach a function that is a high school seniors take. It is possible that students are doing more broken-field reading."

Owen Jenkins, a professor of education at Carleton College in Minnesota since 1954, also agreed that the reading lists

to have a story, and it's got to move pretty fast to keep their attention. Tough, tough-read had shrunk.

"Really, I avoid anything that involves sustained attention to connected thought," he said. "Students can no longer face a string of reading. It's so much more fragmented. It's not part of the culture around us, or part of the college requirements. Students are not accustomed to difficult works."

Some said that the major change had been a declining interest in serious scholarship among English majors.

George Creeger, a professor of English at Wesleyan University, said that he has noticed little decline in the amount of required reading for his courses but some falloff in the amount of secondary reading.

The Quality

"I expect a less scholarly attitude toward the material," he said. "Twenty years ago students in my advanced courses were potential candidates for graduate school. I no longer make that assumption." Still, he said, their quality is "every bit as high."

William Pritchard, chairman of the English Department at Amherst College in Massachusetts, agreed. "We can no longer feel as though we are giving students a good start in literary criticism," he said. The English major, he said, is now seen not so much as the beginning of an academic career as "a convenient umbrella under which to stand."

Some professors also commented that positive qualitative changes might be more important than any negative quantitative ones. "If we do read less, and I'm not ready to concede this in every case, it is partly a function that asks us to do more with what they read," said William Coley of the English Department at Wesleyan. "I think students do more interesting and better things."

PEOPLE: 'Time Is Not Ripe' For Women Rotarians

Explaining that "some people would not feel comfortable at the prospect of having women members in some countries," Clara Renouf, 1976-77 president-elect of Rotary International, said that the group of business and professional men would continue to bar women. Mr. Renouf said "the time is not ripe" for women to be allowed into the 800,000-member club, whose motto is "Service Above Self." In San Francisco for a Rotary convention, which opened Sunday, Mr. Renouf said he believed that most Rotary wives agreed with the group's attitude, which, he said, "might change in 5, 10, 15 years."

Entertainer Chad Mitchell, of the trio that bears his name, surrendered to federal officers in San Antonio, Texas, Monday, to begin serving a five-year prison term for possession of marijuana. Mitchell, 38, was arrested in San Antonio in 1973 on the charge. He is appealing the sentence.

Actress Helen Hayes' final ball gown in which she portrayed "Victoria" 40 years ago. She is Monday for New Fashion Institute of Technology, whose first women's clothes fit to the present just

told to show their tie at the gate. But many had already thrown in ticket stubs and about in the crowd of 70,000 and three bottles and

Pauli Stoker, once a 1960s folk-singing pro Paul and Mary, says the of "Champagne and stars are over. The leading during which the group albums and performed concerts, Stoker, 39, said singing folk songs, but moved from folk, I had since. I was drinking it and eating strawberries wasn't getting happier only singing Stoker in the church choir in 1960. She has a wife and children as "I guess you could be born-again Christian," said. "I feel God dir from the city to the con

—SAMUEL JUD

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